(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2464.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1794.

BRUSSELS.

Extract of an authentic letter.

"IT is utterly in vain for the emperor to truft to the reſources of his own dominions, for they are exhauſted, and unleſs he is countenanced in making a loan in England, his efforts muſt be feeble. The king of Pruſſia does not diſguiſe his meaning. He either is, or affects to be, poor, and he ſays explicitly that he muſt be ſubſidized: and we are given to underſtand that the Britiſh miniſters are reſolved to go on, and that a treaty for ſubſidizing Pruſſia is actually in negotiation.

Of the events which have paſſed in France we have the moſt afflicting accounts. Nothing can reſiſt the impetuoſity of the republicans. Every where they have been ſucceſsful. We cannot give you a perfect idea of the gloom that has overſpread this place by the news from Toulon, and the no leſs diſaſtrous accounts from the Rhine. No leſs than 30,000 men of the combined armies of Europe, have fallen within the laſt fortnight. Not leſs than 50,000 ſouls in all have within the laſt fourteen days of this diſaſtrous year periſhed, and ſo far has this butchery been from promoting the objects of the war, that it has almoſt to a certainty ſecured the triumph of republicaniſm in France. We are diſgraceſully expelled from the Mediterranean frontier; and letters from the Rhine ſay, that after the fatal 24th, Wurmſer had reſolved, by a council of war, to try the iſſue of only one more attack to retrograde with all the force, and to reſume the ſtrong poſition at Weiſſemburg, there to make his laſt deſperate ſtand. On the 24th, according to daily cuſtom, he was attacked by 30,000 Frenchmen, though he had been reinforced by the troops of the Palatinate and by the prince de Conde, and fought the whole day with his uſual courage and obſtinacy, his line was broken—His left wing, in part compoſed of the troops of the Palatinate, was, by the enemy, charged and routed towards the evening; and nothing but the night ſaved them from total ruin—their loſs was conſiderable. The emigrants alſo left 300 on the field—and the whole army is ſo extenuated, and reduced by thoſe daily attacks, ſo harraſſing as well as ſo murderous, that we have loſt all hopes of the capture of Landau, or of being able to continue in France.

A letter from Francfort, December 29, has been received:

"The imperialiſts, poſted near Haguenau, although attacked inceſſantly, were enabled to maintain their ground until the 22d of December. On that day the republican troops advanced againſt them with ſuch ſuperiority of force, and with ſuch a tremendous train of artillery that after a vigorous reſiſtance, they were forced to evacuate Haguenau, and retreat with great precipitation, to Sultz near Weiſſemburg.

"It was deemed neceſſary, however, on the next day, to take poſſeſſion near Weiſſemburg, in order that the imperialiſts might not be ſo much expoſed to the inceſſant attacks of the enemy, who in every attack came forward with freſh troops.

"The French having obliged the allies to retreat from Haguenau, reſolved to preſerve in that ſyſtem which had produced ſuch important advantages to them. On the 16th inſtant a meſſenger arrived here, who brought the important intelligence, that a column of 22,000 republicans had pierced the right wing of general Wurmſer's army; that 4000 of their cavalry had turned the redoubts eſtabliſhed near Werth and Reichſhoven, and that, meeting with no more obſtacles, the enemy attacked general Wurmſer's army, in the rear of their poſition. Some battalions of the troops of Heſſe Darmſtadt, newly raiſed, with the Palatine troops who were poſted in the entrenchments, gave way, and by their flight occaſioned a common general retreat.

"The Pruſſians, with the imperialiſts, being forced to change their poſition, took that on the heights of Weiſſemburg; and general Wurmſer, moving from Selts, approached near to Weiſſemburg. The republicans, with the whole maſs of their forces, eſtimated at 120, and according to others, at 150,000 men, not giving our brave troops a moments reſt, having continually annoyed them for more than a month paſt, made poſterior to the 26th, a general and deſtructible attack on the centre of the combined army, which, unable to reſiſt ſuch a ſevere ſhock, being, moreover, exhauſted with fatigue, and in want of ammunition, were forced to retreat towards Spire and Manheim. The duke of Brunſwick, at the ſame time, was under the neceſſity of retreating towards Mentz."

PARIS, *December* 31.

A letter from Havre-de-Grace, of the 19th inſtant, announces, that immenſe preparations are carrying on in that harbour to attack England. The utmoſt activity is diſplayed in all the docks; and all the merchantmen have been put into requiſition, and are now arming. Theſe veſſels are to carry the troops now collecting in the adjacent departments. In a ſhort time, ſloops and flat bottomed veſſels, for the purpoſe of diſembarkation, will be conſtructed. To attack London, and to carry it, will be the ſame thing to our ſoldiers, animated with the paſſion of liberty!

From Straſburg, December 23, they write as follows:

"Victory! Victory! The enemy has been completely defeated! Haguenau is our own. The 22 redoubts of the enemy were carried; and 30 pieces of cannon are the fruits of our conqueſt.—This will be a deciſive blow towards the relief of Landau."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In this ſitting the following letter was read, written from Weiſſemburg the 26th of December, by the repreſentative of the people with the army of the Moſelle. "The city of Weiſſemburg has been carried. The French found there, fourteen pieces of cannon, a great quantity of warlike ſtores, and ſome magazines. The important poſt of Auchbach, in front of Lauterberg, is likewiſe in the hands of the French. The Auſtrians have retreated to their camp at Balberhoff, from whence they will be driven to get to Landau.

"The 23d of December, four pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, together with 20,000 cartridges for cannon.

"The enemy in their retreat from Weiſſemburg, left behind them 1500 muſkets, a great number of ſick and wounded, and 200 brother republicans, who had been taken at different times.

"The French took from them in their retreat ten pieces of cannon, fourteen forage waggons, and a waggon loaded with ſhoes; and whilſt they were on their march, a whole company who deſerted from the Auſtrians, came in to the brave defenders of the republic."

LONDON, *January* 3.

It is to be feared that the re-capture of Toulon will be very diſadvantageous to the ſovereigns leagued againſt anarchy and rebellion. Without relying upon the accounts of the ſoi-divant convention, we muſt conclude that the army of Dugomier could not be leſs than 60,000 men, ſince the allies, who were 20,000 in number, with all the advantages of deep entrenchments, numerous outworks, and ſtrong ramparts well ſupplied with artillery, did not think proper to reſiſt the eſcalade. Ten thouſand men, at the utmoſt, will be a ſufficient garriſon to defend Toulon from any naval force, after the inhabitants, who ſurrendered it, have been ſecured. There remain 50,000 men to be diſpoſed of. Probably 10,000 will join the Italian army in Nice, which thus reinforced, may greatly annoy his Sardinian majeſty. The Genoeſe, whoſe diſpoſitions towards the combined princes are already ſuſpected, may fall upon Milan, and give the French an eaſy paſſage into Tuſcany, the eccleſiaſtical territories and Naples. The remaining 40,000 men, we fear, will croſs the Rhone, and enter the Spaniſh province of Catalonia.

The great arſenal Barcelona, the capital of this province, is not above 200 Engliſh miles diſtant from Toulon. If the miſortunes, which events oblige us to contemplate, were to happen, the wavering ſtates of Italy might be obliged to unite with our enemies; ruin would threaten our faithful ally the king of Spain and his adherents, and the affairs of the world would be involved in a more dreadful and inextricable labyrinth, than they ever have been at any former period.

Letters received by a Spaniſh nobleman from Toulon, contain the following extraordinary information,—That after repeated diſſentions between lord Hood and the Spaniſh admiral Grawine, relative to the French ſhips, the former a few days prior to the evacuation of Toulon had taken upon himſelf the ſole command, aſſuring the other that he had received inſtructions to that purpoſe from the court of London.

His lordſhip immediately iſſued proclamations, informing the inhabitants that they were hereafter to be under the protection of his Britannic majeſty alone. Lord Hood ordered the arſenal to be ſet fire to, as well as ſeveral parts of the city.

He then retired, with the principal inhabitants, on board the Britiſh fleet, without entering into any conſultation with the Spaniſh admiral reſpecting the execution or the manner in which it might be the moſt advantageouſly conducted.

In conſequence of this conduct, the Spaniſh fleet, ſtationed in the inner harbour, had not made the neceſſary preparations of unmooring, bending the ſails, &c. and, therefore, received very conſiderable damage. It is even doubted, whether they were able to get out of the harbour.

Jan. 4. Laſt night Mr. Heſlop the meſſenger, arrived with diſpatches from Peterburgh and Berlin, from which laſt place he has come in ſix days. There, accounts have been received of a ſeries of ſucceſſes gained by the dukes of Brunſwick and Weimar, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ult. in which the French loſt many men, and a great number of cannon. They continued their attacks, however, on the following days, and it appears by letters from Francfort of the 26th, they ſo far ſucceeded as to oblige general Wurmſer to fall back to Sulz.

The French armies of the Moſelle and the Rhine, having formed a junction, have at laſt ſucceeded in driving general Wurmſer from his ſtrong poſition at Haguenau, with conſiderable loſs; and as their principle of war is to act in great bodies, and to preſs conſtantly forward, he will probably be obliged to evacuate the whole province. Their generals appear to acquire military ſkill by experience and their ſoldiers are evidently worked up to a pitch of enthuſiaſm, which toil, nakedneſs, and carnage, cannot repreſs.

SALEM, *March* 18.

The laſt week has been a ſcene of general gloom and anxiety in this town. Every day has brought with it freſh intelligence of inſults to our flag, abuſe to ſeamen, and deſtruction to our commerce. Our merchants have ſuſpended their buſineſs—our ſailors are wandering about for want of employment—and our labourers will ſoon be ſtarving in idleneſs. At length it was thought ſomething ought to be done; and on Saturday laſt a general meeting of the inhabitants was haſtily called; in which a memorial to congreſs was propoſed and adopted.

One day laſt week, about 200 ſailors in Glouceſter, who were thrown out of employment by the preſent ſituation of our commerce, formed a mournful proceſſion, bearing the United States flag, accompanied by military muſic; and after parading the principal ſtreets in the town, proceeded to the forts, took a review of them, planted the American ſtandard upon the ramparts, gave three cheers, and declared themſelves ready to act in defence of their country; then returned to the place where they firſt formed, diſmiſſed at an early hour, and retired to their homes with the moſt perfect decency.

BOSTON, *March* 12.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

Captain Wheelen, arrived here laſt evening in 30 days from Dominique, informs—That at the time of his ſailing, it was reported at that place, that the Britiſh had taken intire poſſeſſion of Martinique, excepting Fort Bourbon—That the governor of Dominique informed him, that they were determined at all events to put a ſtop to our ſupplying the French with proviſions,—and that an epidemic fever, not unlike the late Philadelphia peſtilence, raged there with great violence.

PROVIDENCE, *March* 13.

The maſter of a veſſel arrived here from St. Euſtatia informs, that previous to his leaving that place an account was received that the Britiſh fleet and army in the Weſt-Indies had made an attack on Martinico; that in attempting to land on a place called Pigeon Iſland, which was ſtrongly fortified, they had loſt near 2000 men; that the admiral's ſhip was much diſabled—and that they finally retreated, and had left that place.

NEW-YORK, *March* 21.

By the brigantine Eliza arrived on Wedneſday, from Jamaica, we have the following advices.

The 22d and 41ſt regiments are hourly expected here from Corke, under convoy of the Adamant of 50 guns, the Alarm frigate of 32 guns, and the Fly ſloop of 15 guns. Theſe troops will be followed by further embarkations to augment the Britiſh army in St. Domingo, both from Europe and a conſiderable detachment from Sir Charles Grey's in Martinique.

Certain accounts are brought that Aux-Cayes is in a ſtate of famine. Polverel and his aſſociate Rigaud, are both laid up, and the unfortunate blacks, whom they have betrayed, refuſe obedience to them, and deſpiſe all their mandates.

By captain Orne of the ſhip Favourite who has arrived at this place from Bourdeaux, which place he left January 7th, we are informed, that when he ſailed the embargo on American ſhipping was not taken off, nor was there any proſpect of it—The number of American veſſels detained there, he believes to be about 125. The reaſon for this embargo was altogether a myſtery. The embargo extends to the Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels as well as to the Americans. The cargoes of all veſſels are taken by French officers, valued, and paid for; but they are ſeldom valued at more than half the firſt coſt. A Daniſh veſſel had been diſpatched from that kingdom, with proviſions for the Daniſh crews which were ſuffering in that port, but ſhe had no ſooner arrived, than her cargo was ſeized, except a ſmall allowance for the ſeveral crews. Aſſignants are the principal medium of buſineſs in France, and it is death to make any difference between paper and ſpecie.

March 24. By a letter from a gentleman at Burlington, (in Vermont) we are favoured with the following authentic copy of a reply made by lord Dorchester to a deputation from seven tribes of Indians, at a council holden at the caſtle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, on the 10th day of February laſt.

REPLY of his excellency lord Dorchester to the Indians of the ſeven villages of Lower Canada, as deputies from all the nations who were at the general council held at the Miami, in the year 1793, except the Chawauous, Miami and Loups.

Children, I have well conſidered your words, and am now prepared to reply.

Children, You have informed me that you are deputed by the ſeven villages of Lower Canada, and by all the nations of the upper country, which ſent deputies to the general council held at the Miamis, except the Chawauous, Miami and Loups.

Children, You remind me of what paſſed at the council fire held at Quebec juſt before my laſt departure for England, when I promiſed to repreſent their ſituation and wiſhes to the king their father, and expreſſed my hope that all the grievances they complained of, on the part of the United States, would ſoon be done away, by a juſt and laſting peace.

Children, I remember all very well, I remember that they pointed out to me the line of ſeparation which they wiſhed for between them and the United States, and with which they would be ſatisfied and make peace.

Children, I was in expectation of hearing from the people of the United States what was required by them; I hoped I ſhould have been able to bring you togerher, and make you friends.

Children, I have waited long, and liſtened with great attention; but I have not heard one word from them.

Children, I flattered myſelf with the hope that the line, propoſed in the year eighty three, to ſeparate us from the United States, which was immediately broken by themſelves as ſoon as the peace was ſigned, would have been minded, or a new one drawn in an amicable manner—here alſo I have been diſappointed.

Children, Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains; and from the manner which the people of the ſtates puſh on, and act and talk on this ſide, and from what I learn of their conduct towards the ſea, *I ſhall not be ſurpriſed if we are at war with them in the courſe of the preſent year; and if we are, a line muſt then be drawn by the warriors.*

Children, You aſk for a paſſport to go to New-York; a paſſport is uſeleſs in peace; it appears therefore that you expect we ſhall be at war with the ſtates before you return—you ſhall have a paſſport, that whether peace or war you ſhall be well received by the king's warriors.

Children, They have deſtroyed their right of preemption; therefore all their approaches towards us ſince that time, and all the purchaſes made by them *I conſider as an infringement on the king's rights*, and when a line is drawn between us, be it peace or war, they muſt loſe all their improvements and houſes on our ſide of it; the people muſt all be gone, who do not obtain leave to become the king's ſubjects; what belongs to the Indians will of courſe be confirmed and ſecured to them.

Children, What further can I ſay to you—you are our witneſſes that on our part we have acted in the moſt peaceable manner, *and borne the language of the United States with patience*, and I believe our patience is almoſt exhauſted.

Given under my hand at the caſtle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, on the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1794.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By his excellency's command,

(Signed)

HERMAN WITSIUS RYLAND, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 22.*

A correſpondent informs, that about 18 days ago, the cargo of a prize to Sans Pareille was publicly ſold in Charleſton. The prize was freighted at New-Providence, by the Britiſh governor, and bound to Auguſtine. Her cargo conſiſted of paint, blankets, gorgets, bracelets, and other ornaments for Indians. Added to theſe, was a very conſiderable quantity of ſcalping knives, muſkets and tomahawks.

March 25. The embargo laid on our veſſels at Bourdeaux, we learn from good authority, was intended to prevent the eſcape of ſuſpected perſons; and aſſurances have been given, that Americans there, ſhall be compenſated for the detention.

Two memorials and remonſtrances were read in the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, on the depredations and ſpoliations on the American commerce, by Britiſh cruiſers; one from the merchants and traders of Charleſton, (S. C.) preſented by Mr. W. Smith—the other from Salem, (Maſſachuſetts) preſented by Mr. Goodhue. The laſt ſtated, that nineteen ſail of veſſels belonging to that town had been carried in and condemned in the Britiſh iſlands. The eſtimated value of which, is about 230,000 dollars. They were read and referred to the committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union.

The bill prohibiting the carrying on the ſlave trade, from the ports of the United States, to any foreign place or country, has received the preſident's approbation and ſignature.

M. Sedgwick's reſolutions brought forward a few days ſince, propoſing the raiſing of fifteen regiments proviſionally, for the defence of the United States, were taken up yeſterday in committee of the whole—the firſt reſolution being read, was put, and negatived without a debate—the others reſpecting the organization fell of courſe—That gentleman then propoſed another reſolution, the object of which was to aſcertain the ſenſe of the committee, whether any extra proviſion for the protection of the country is neceſſary; this brought on a debate, the reſolution was at length carried in the affirmative, and a committee of nine appointed to report a plan to place the force of the country in a more efficient ſituation.

Captain Sullivan, of the brig Hetty, of Philadelphia, who came paſſenger in the Louiſiana, informs, that on the 19th December he was taken on his paſſage from Martinique to Philadelphia, by the privateer Polly, owned by Benjamin Emory, of St. Kitt's; that on the 24th and 26th of February, 33 ſail of American veſſels and cargoes were condemned at St. Kitt's, and ſome of the American captains taken on board their ſhips of war.

The veſſels and cargoes condemned at St. Kitt's, are eſtimated to be worth 299,072 dollars.

March 28. By the ſchooner Peggy, captain Skelly, in 12 days from Antigua, we have received the following intelligence:

LONDON, January 8, 1794.

Inſtructions to the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers, that have or may have letters of marque againſt France.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 8th of January, 1794.

WHEREAS by a former inſtruction to the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers, dated the 6th day of November, 1793, we ſignified that they ſhould ſtop and detain all ſhips laden with goods, the produce of any colony belonging to France, or carrying proviſion or other ſupplies for the uſe of any ſuch colony, and ſhould bring the ſame with their cargoes to legal adjudication—We are pleaſed to revoke the ſaid inſtructions, and in lieu thereof, have thought fit to iſſue theſe our inſtructions, to be duly obſerved by the commanders of all our ſhips of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque againſt France.

I. That they ſhall bring in, for lawful adjudication, all veſſels with their cargoes that are laden with goods, the produce of the French Weſt-India iſlands, and coming directly from any port of the ſaid iſlands to any port of Europe.

II. That they ſhall bring in for lawful adjudication, all ſhips with their cargoes that are laden with goods, the produce of the ſaid iſlands, the property of which goods ſhall belong to ſubjects of France, to whatſoever ports they may be bound.

III. That they ſhall ſeize all ſhips, that ſhall be found attempting to enter any port of the ſaid iſlands, that is or ſhall be blockaded by the arms of his majeſty or his allies, and ſhall ſend them in with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the ſecond article of the further inſtructions bearing date the 8th of June, 1793.

IV. That they ſhall ſeize all veſſels laden wholly or in part with naval or military ſtores, bound to any port of the ſaid iſlands, and ſhall ſend them into ſome convenient port belonging to his majeſty, in order that they, together with their cargoes, may be proceeded againſt according to the rules of the law of nations.

(Signed) H. DUNDAS.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, March 9.

"Captain Wait, belonging to Portland, was chaſed into the road, by the Britiſh ſchooner, called Our Good Friend, Love, maſter, belonging to Anthony Sumerſol, at St. Kitt's. After the ſloop had let go both anchors, they boarded her, obliged the captain and crew to jump over board, cut her cables, and proceeded as they thought with this prize, after the uſual form of three cheers.

"Information being given to the governor, he gave orders to the commander of the fort to bring both ſchooner and ſloop to, which was done. As ſoon as the fort began to fire on the ſchooner, the Americans manned their boats, boarded the ſloop, retook her, and brought her in.

"The pirate was brought on ſhore, and lodged in the fort, and his commiſſion taken from him. The governor ſent anchors and cables to the aſſiſtance of the ſloop."

NORFOLK, *March 12.*

On Thurſday laſt arrived here in fifty days from Cadiz, the ſchooner Patty, captain Haynes, who informs that on the 19th of January, intelligence was received at Cadiz from Madrid, that the court of Spain had preſented a memorial to the national convention which had for its object a ceſſation of hoſtilities for four months, which there was ſtrong hopes of obtaining; that count O'Reily had been appointed commander in chief of the combined forces in the quarter of Toulon, had ſailed for that place in a Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip, on the 5th January, and the ſame night the news reached Cadiz, a diſpatch was ſent after him, which had returned on the 21ſt January; that it was underſtood at Cadiz that there had been a miſunderſtanding between the Spaniſh and Engliſh admirals. Captain Haynes ſaw a letter from the Swediſh conſul at Algiers to Meſſieurs Dominick, Terry, and Co. dated the 25th December, informing them that all the Algerine cruiſers that were in port were making great exertions to get ready for ſea, and that their intention was to cruiſe as far to the northward as the track of European veſſels; this the Swediſh conſul requeſted might be made public. Captain Haynes alſo ſaw a letter from captain Wallace at Algiers, wherein he deſired a Mr. Robertſon, of Cadiz, to obtain a certificate of his birth-right from England.

We have the ſatisfaction of acquainting our readers that Meſſieurs Dominick, Terry, and Co. have advanced the ſum of three thouſand dollars for the maintenance of the unfortunate captives at Algiers, which ſum they gave without any ſecurity or indemnification—ſo generous an act, it is to be hoped, will not go long unrewarded. We alſo learn, that it was by the interpoſition of the above gentlemen, that the Americans obtained a convoy.

BALTIMORE, *March 31.*

It is with much pleaſure we learn, that the executive of the United States, determined to ſubmit no longer to the cruel perſecution of our citizens now detained in the Britiſh iſlands, have forwarded by expreſs to the governor of Jamaica, a ſpirited demand of captain Barney and others, and that a pilot-boat ſailed from this port very early yeſterday morning for that purpoſe.

The brig Dolphin, captain Oliver Webb, left Leogane the 21ſt of February, with a Britiſh clearance and paſſport, ſigned by the Britiſh commandant, for 8 paſſengers: on the 27th was boarded by the privateer Charlotte, captain Hall, who put 8 men on board the Dolphin and ſent her for Bermudas, after having taken out the mate and 5 hands. On the 13th of March the captain, aſſiſted by the ſupercargo and paſſengers, took poſſeſſion of the arms, retook the veſſel, and bore away for Baltimore, where ſhe arrived yeſterday, and handed the prize-maſter, with 5 of the priſoners, who are detained for *legal adjudication*.

Captain Webb ſays he was detained three days under the Weſt-Caicos, where part of his cargo was taken out, and the caſks ſtrictly examined, under a pretence that they were informed of a caſk of money being on board. During his ſtay there, the lieutenant of the privateer would not ſuffer his men to eat the cabin bread the crew of the Dolphin had been accuſtomed to, and ordered one of the men to bring up the cabin bread, which had been put on board for the paſſengers. Captain Webb ordered the man not to bring it, upon which the lieutenant ſtruck captain Webb, and knocked him down; when he aroſe, the lieutenant ſtruck him a ſecond time, then got his hanger and threatened to run him through, ſend him on board the privateer and put him in irons.

The money belonging to captain Webb and the paſſengers, was taken from them and put into a bag, which was depoſited in the prize-maſter's cheſt; but on the Dolphin's being re-taken, the money was recovered, and has ſince been diſtributed to its right owners.

Captain Webb has ſuſtained no other loſs than that of a pair of piſtols, two muſkets, and about 50lb. of coffee.—While he lay off Annapolis, two of the priſoners, Thomas Tryſon and —— Tappin, made their eſcape. Any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure them, will be very thankfully rewarded.

In juſtice to the prize-maſter, captain Webb declares, that during his command, the paſſengers and himſelf were well treated.

When captain Webb lay at Leogane, he underſtood that the Britiſh troops made an attack on the Brigands, which ended in the loſs of about 80 killed and wounded, and he did not hear that one of their antagoniſts ſuffered.

A letter from an American captain at Montierre, to his owners in Portland, dated February 4, 1794, ſays, "The Britiſh packet arrived here on the 2d inſtant, and brings news of the rebellion in Scotland, and that never ſuch a diſaſter was known in all Europe—The brave French army drive all before them."

ANNAPOLIS, *April 3.*

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit *Five Dollar* bills of the Bank of the United States, and *Twenty Dollar* bills of the Bank of North-America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt: They are a good general imitation of the genuine bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following marks:

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

All that have appeared have the letter F. for their alphabetical mark.

The texture of the paper is thicker and whiter, and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O in the word Company is ſmaller than the M, and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O to touch the top of the M, would extend conſiderably above the range of the word.

In the word United, the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill.

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtroke of all the letters are ſtronger, and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer, and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791; whereas the bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in the year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North-America.

All that have appeared have the letter B for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit five dollar notes above deſcribed, the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the five dollar bills as deſcribed above, the *p* being leſs than the *n*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *h* in the word *North*, whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent*, in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *T* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp black and oil, and differs from the other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the ſouthern ſtates, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions, or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank of the United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North-America.
By order of Committees of the reſpective boards.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1794.

In CONGRESS, March 26, 1794.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That an embargo be laid on all ſhips and veſſels in the ports of the United States, whether already cleared out or not, bound to any foreign port or place, for the term of thirty days; and that no clearance be furniſhed, during that time, to any ſhip or veſſel bound to ſuch foreign port or place, except ſhips or veſſels under the immediate direction of the preſident of the United States; and that the preſident of the United States be authoriſed to give ſuch inſtructions to the revenue officers of the United States, as ſhall appear beſt adapted for carrying ſaid reſolution into effect.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the ſenate.

Approved, March 26, 1794.
GEO. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 24.

A memorial of ſundry inhabitants of the town of Salem, in Maſſachuſetts, praying that congreſs will adopt ſuch meaſures, as in their wiſdom may be deemed the moſt expedient and effectual to obtain a redreſs for the vexations and ſpoliations committed on the commerce of the United States, by the ſubjects of Great-Britain, under the authority of that government, as well as by the ſubjects and citizens of other foreign countries, was preſented by Mr Goodhue.

Alſo a memorial of ſundry citizens of the ſtate of South-Carolina, to the ſame effect, was preſented by general Pickens.

Committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, reported the following reſolution, which was agreed to.

"Reſolved, That meaſures ought to be immediately taken, to render the force of the United States more efficient."

On a motion made and ſeconded, that the houſe do come to the following reſolutions:

"Reſolved, That a ſelect corps of militia be enrolled in the United States; that all freemen capable of bearing arms, from the age of —— to —— compoſe a ſelect militia, and that they be armed and accoutred at the general expence."

"Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates ſhall officer the ſelect militia aforeſaid, either out of the officers of the militia now commiſſioned, or ſuch other perſons as they may think proper."

Reſolved, That the ſaid ſelect militia be called together as often as may be directed by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, not exceeding —— days, in one year, and for the time they are ſo called out, they ſhall receive the ſame pay and rations, as the troops of the United States."

"Reſolved, That in caſe of invaſion or inſurrection, the preſident of the United States ſhall have power to call into actual ſervice, ſuch portion or portions of the ſelect militia, as may be deemed neceſſary for the common defence."

"Reſolved, That no ſelect militia man ſhall be called into actual ſervice for more than one year." Committed to a committee.—Adjourned.

Seignior FALCONI preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this city, and informs them that he is arrived from Baltimore, and intends to begin his NATURAL and PHILOSOPHICAL PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY next, at the THEATRE, the particulars of which will be expreſſed in the bills for the day. He further begs leave to obſerve, that he means to exhibit only five or ſix times, in which he will make a collection of the beſt experiments, which experience has taught him to be the moſt pleaſing and intereſting, and hopes to deſerve the ſame approbation he has obtained in every other place where he performed.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, Sunday excepted, at Mr. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH's, TAVERN, in Elkton, Cecil county, the following property, viz.

ALL thoſe parts of three TRACTS of LAND, lying in Elk river Neck, in the aforeſaid county, called ST. JOHN'S MANOR, LUM's LOT and STONEY RANGE, containing three hundred and fifteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

And part of a TRACT of LAND, called HYLAND's DISCOVERY, adjoining the aforeſaid three tracts or parcels of land, containing twenty-ſix acres, more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The above land was formerly the property of Mr. JACOB LUM, of Cecil county. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the ſtate of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 11th, 1794.

A SCHOOL.

THE citizens of Annapolis are reſpectfully informed, that a ſchool is opened at the houſe of Mr. RANDALL, for the TUITION of YOUNG LADIES in the uſeful and ornamental qualifications of the NEEDLE, together with READING and WRITING in the moſt approved method.

A FRENCH MASTER of ability, will attend thoſe pupils who are ſufficiently advanced in the Engliſh tongue, to inſtruct them in FRENCH, being a polite accompliſhment, and at preſent an important part of education.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpoſes for which my lottery was inſtituted, and ſenſible that nothing ſhort of a ſucceſsful and ſpeedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope thoſe friends who have been ſo obliging as to diſpoſe of tickets for me, will readily excuſe me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies ariſing on their reſpective ſales, and remit the ſame to major John Davidſon, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joſeph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Eſquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myſelf, during the ſitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I ſhall attend to receive them. I alſo flatter myſelf that every purchaſer will, on the ſlighteſt reflection, feel the propriety of my wiſhes to have the above buſineſs completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Waſhington county, March 25, 1794.

In CHANCERY, March 28, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of WILLIAM ALLEIN, an inſolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the ſaid act, to deliver up, to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal, or mixt, to which he is any way entitled, and a liſt of his creditors, and a ſchedule of his property, ſo far as he can aſcertain, on oath, being annexed to the ſaid petition; It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid William Allein appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the ſecond Wedneſday in May next, for the purpoſe of taking, in the preſence of ſuch of his creditors as ſhall attend in perſon, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property as aforeſaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforeſaid, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the firſt day of May next, and continued therein three weeks ſucceſſively.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, March 27, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOSHUA DORSEY, ſon of Henry, an inſolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the ſaid act, to deliver up, to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal and mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a liſt of his creditors, and a ſchedule of his property, ſo far as he can aſcertain, on oath, being annexed to the ſaid petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Joſhua Dorſey appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the ſecond Wedneſday in May next, for the purpoſe of taking, in the preſence of ſuch of his creditors as ſhall attend in perſon, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property as aforeſaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforeſaid, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette ſucceſſively, before the end of April next.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Sewall, of Charles, three miles from Port-Tobacco, about the ſeventh of October laſt, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, no perceivable mark. The owner is deſired to prove and pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL CARRYGAN, Overſeer.

Port-Tobacco, March 25, 1794.

In CHANCERY, March 29, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of VACHEL STEVENS, an inſolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the ſaid act, to deliver up, to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal and mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a liſt of his creditors, and a ſchedule of his property, ſo far as he can aſcertain, on oath, being annexed to the ſaid petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Stevens appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the ſecond Wedneſday in May next, for the purpoſe of taking, in the preſence of ſuch of his creditors as ſhall attend in perſon, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property as aforeſaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforeſaid, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the end of April next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Purſuant to a decree of the honourable the chancery court of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 19th of April next,

THE real eſtate of BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of his dwelling plantation in Anne-Arundel county, containing 618 acres of land. This valuable plantation is ſituate on South river, within 6 miles of the city of Annapolis, and about 32 from the federal city. The ſoil is excellent and adapted to planting or farming. On it is a good and convenient dwelling houſe; alſo every neceſſary and convenient out building, and a valuable orchard of fruit trees; fiſh and wild fowl in abundance. It will be ſold together, or in ſeparate tenements, as may beſt ſuit thoſe inclined to purchaſe. The purchaſer to give bond, with approved ſecurity, to pay one half of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within nine months, and the reſidue in fifteen months from the day of ſale. The ſale to begin preciſely at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes.

Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of the ſaid Benjamin Howard, who have not already exhibited their claims, to the ſatisfaction of the chancellor, to bring their claims, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the 10th day of July next.

G. DUVALL, Truſtee.

Annapolis, March 25, 1794.

By virtue of a deed of truſt to the ſubſcriber, and purſuant to a decree of the honourable the chancery court of this ſtate, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the 22d of April next,

ALL the real eſtate of the late major ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, conveyed to me by deed, bearing date the 15th of June, 1789; that is to ſay, that valuable and well known HOUSE and LOT, formerly owned by William Reynolds, and now occupied by William Goldſmith, Eſq; pleaſantly ſituated in this city.

The intereſt which major Trueman had in the lot or piece of ground on which the Theatre ſtands, being an annual rent of ſix pounds ſix ſhilling, ſterling, reſerved by leaſe.

And the intereſt which he had in another lot, whereon Mr. Thomas Graham now reſides, being a rent of 45/. ſterling, per annum, reſerved by leaſe.

Two hundred acres of land, ſituate in Allegany county, to the weſtward of Fort Cumberland.

And a tract of land on or near James river, in Bedford county, Virginia, ſaid to contain between five and ſix hundred acres.

The purchaſers to give bonds, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of one third of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within three months, another third, with intereſt, within one year, and the reſidue, with intereſt, within two years from the day of ſale. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Goldſmith's.

G. DUVALL, Truſtee.

Annapolis, March 25, 1794.

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will ſtand this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's table, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tueſdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL's, at the Head of South river, four days, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright ſorrel, handſomely marked with white, five years old this ſpring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handſomely formed, and equal, as to bone, ſinew, and action, to moſt horſes bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horſe Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his ſtand at Mr. Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at ſix dollars each, and five ſhillings to the groom, provided the money is paid by the firſt of Auguſt, if not, ten dollars each mare will be charged. Good paſturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell at 2/6. per week, and ſuperior paſturage may be had on reaſonable terms, but he will not be liable for eſcapes or other accidents.

March 6, 1794. JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN PETTY, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor.

Lands for Sale.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, at the red house, Mrs. Hynes's, on the great road leading from Baltimore-town to Frederick-town, on Thursday the first day of May next, the sale to begin at 12 o'clock, pursuant to the last will and testament of Doctor Ephraim Howard, deceased,

PART of a tract of land called Dorsey's Grove, containing between 250 and 300 acres, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nelson's, and not far from Poplar Spring chapel; the improvements are, a dwelling house, barn and tobacco house, &c. with a young orchard of grafted apple trees. This land is under mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq. who consents to the sale on the terms hereafter mentioned.

At the same time and place, will be sold, as aforesaid, about 263 acres of land, being parts of several tracts, viz. of Benjamin's Addition, Goose Neck, Addition to Goose Neck, Dorsey's Grove, and Over Wood Thicket; these lands adjoin each other, and are contiguous to the first mentioned tract, and will all together make a very good seat, they are particularly adapted to all kinds of grain and grass, and lay within about ten miles of Ellicott's mills.

At same time and place, will be sold, as aforesaid, the seat whereon the late Dr. Howard formerly erected a Tilting Forge, containing fifty acres of land, lying partly in Anne-Arundel and partly in Montgomery counties, situate on Snowden's river, which will afford a sufficient supply of water in the driest seasons for any kinds of works that may be erected on its banks; it is within 26 or 27 miles of Baltimore-town, and about 20 of Elk-Ridge Landing, and will be sold subject to a claim of John and Richard Dorsey, which shall be exhibited on the day of sale. An indulgence of three years for the payment of the principal will be given to the purchaser of any of the above property, on his giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually.

On Saturday the third of May next, will be sold, on the terms aforesaid, at captain Charles Fox's tavern, on Upton, part of a tract of land called Mount Ætna, containing 35 acres, or upwards, the exact quantity will be made known at the sale; this land lies within two and an half miles of Ellicott's mills. The advantages arising from such contiguity are too obvious to need enforcing. Sale at 12 o'clock.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

March 10, 1794. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 12th of last May, a likely negro fellow named JEM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pretty well made, of a very black complexion, has small red eyes, and remarkable white teeth, his cloaths unknown; he has lived in Cob Neck and Nanjemoy, Charles county, where he has a great many relations and connexions. Whoever apprehends said fellow, and secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home and delivered to the subscriber, or Burdit Cotterall, living in Piccawaxon, Charles county.

EDWARD W. SHAW.

March, 1794. 3X

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 8th day of April, at the house of the subscriber, for CASH only,

ALL the personal property of MARY DEALE, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child and a boy. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

March 18, 1794. 3X

ALL persons having claims against the estate of PHILEMON WARFIELD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ASENETH WARFIELD, Administratrix.

March 14, 1794. 3X

BADGER,

Is in high order, and stands this season at the Haylands, the seat of James Carroll, on Rhode river, and covers mares at thirty shillings each.

BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong and active, four years old this spring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose stock stands in the highest estimation of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and saddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whose pedigree is unknown.

Good pasturage at 3/9 per week, but no warranty against escapes or accidents.

If the money is not paid on or before the first day of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horse.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Haylands, February 20, 1794. 6

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS's DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRINTERS hereof.

HIGH FLYER,

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, stands to cover this season, at the seat of Mr Osborn Harwood, near Mr. Samuel Rawlings's.

HIGH FLYER is near fifteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, sinew and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heals, which mare was the dam of Matchless, South and Danby Cade, great-great-grand-dam by Makeless, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thissel; the dam of John Craggs's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's sister; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Mask and many other good horses; Young Cade's sister was got by Old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand-dam of Bandy by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton barb mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thissel, was bred by me.

Richard Tattersall.

I gave £.2500 for High Flyer, and £.2500 for Escape, which was got by High Flyer.

Richard Tattersall.

London, September 12, 1792.

P. S. High Flyer will be at a stand by the first week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in June, [illegible] longer: three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being diffident of this horse's pedigree may see the original, signed by Mr. Tattersall, by making application to me. J. C.

March 5, 1794. 4

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a Periodical Work, to be entitled,

The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion*, *Philosophy*, *Law*, *Physic*, and *Divinity*, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchase will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or *a Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month.* Eight pages will be assigned for Advertisements, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher Philip Edwards, James Rice, and Ambrose Clark, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give this proposal a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risque and expence.

* Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the [illegible]

Anne-Arundel county, February 25, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD HARWOOD, senior, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid; those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, without further notice.

MARGARET HALL,
RACHEL HALL,
LUCY BATTEE,
} Executrix.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.
HENRY HALL,
JOHN BATTEE,
} Acting Executors.

RAN away from Richard Harwood, senior, deceased, in his life, some time in or about the month of May, 1792, a negro man named DICK, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ten inches high, well and stout made, complexion black, down look, stutters much when quickly spoken to, has great emotion in attempting to speak, and hardly able to pronounce one syllable. Any person apprehending said negro, and securing him in any gaol, so that the subscribers get him again, if taken one hundred miles from home shall be paid TWENTY POUNDS, if sixty miles FIFTEEN POUNDS, if only ten miles from home TEN POUNDS, including what the law allows, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.
HENRY HALL,
JOHN BATTEE.

5

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793. 16

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793. 14

WANTED, 21

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

For SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain James Thomas, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. 26 F. GREEN.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARIA BALDWIN, Executrix.

March 14, 1794. 3X

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of JOHN ROSS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first day of July next, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MAGDELENE ROSS, Administratrix.

March 19, 1794. 9X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH MEEK, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN MEEK, Administrator.

March 19, 1794. 3X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.